A new species of Homoeosoma Curtis (Lepidoptera: Phycitinae) from North India

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Introduction and Observations

Of the seven species described by Hampson (1896) under the genus Homoeosoma Curtis, only two species viz., albovittella Ragonot and punctistrigella Ragonot are recorded from North-West India. During the survey of Phycitid moths from North India, the authors collected seventeen species belonging to twelve genera of this group. A critical examination of the entire material also lead to the discovery of three new species from the lot collected from this area. One of these species is clearly referable to the genus Homoeosoma and is quite distinct from all the other species belonging to this genus (Hampson, 1896, 1926, 1929, 1930; Ragonot and Hampson, 1901; Janse, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1946; Heinrich, 1956; Roesler, 1965, 1965a, 1966, 1966a, 1970; Amsel, 1970; Whalley, 1970). In the naming of the different components of genitalia, the terminology used has been according to the one given by Klots (1970). The present communication reports the description of Homoeosoma sadhopullensis, sp. nov.

Genus: Homoeosoma Curtis, Entoml. Mag., 1, p. 190 (1833). Homoeosoma sadhopullensis sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7).

Head: Vertex white, irrorated with minute light pale scales; frons rounded, smoothly clothed with whitish pale scales. Antennae shorter than fore wing; scape more or less oval in shape, furnished with brown scales; flagellum thick and finely ringed with brown scales, minutely pilose in male. Eye pitch black, with a row of brown scales behind. Ocellus poorly defined. Labial palpus upturned, reaching above vertex of head; first segment medium sized second lengest third shorter than of head; first segment medium sized, second longest, third shorter than latter and acuminate; all segments covered with white scales, with brown suffusion on surface facing the head. Maxillary palpus filiform, covered with brown scales. Proboscis long, furnished with scales at base. Posterior margin of head adorned with loosely arranged white scales.

Thorax white both dorsally and ventrally.

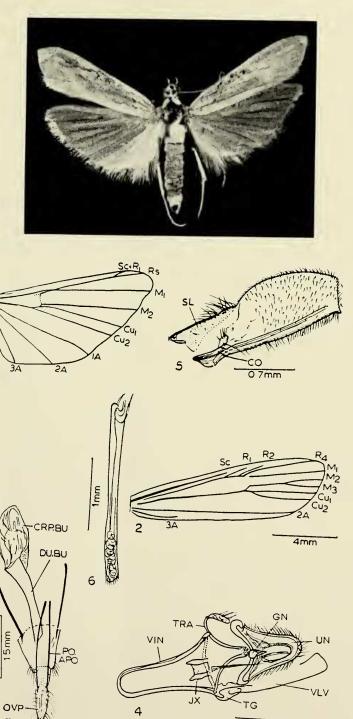
Legend

1-7, Homoeosoma sadhopullensis sp. nov., 1, Photograph of the adult; 2. Fore wing; 3. Hind wing; 4-6, parts of male genitalia; 7, Female genitalia.

Abbreviations

1A, First anal vein; 2A, Second anal vein; 3A, Third anal vein; ANT. APO, Anterior apophyses; CO. Costa; CRP. BU, Corpus bursae; Cu_1 , First cubital vein; Cu_2 , Second cubital vein; DU. BU, Ductus bursae; GN, Gnathos; JX, Juxta; M_1 , First median vein; M_2 : Second median vein; M_3 , Third median vein; OVP, Ovipositor; PO. APO, Posterior apaphyses; R_1 , First radial vein; R_2 , Second radial vein; R_3 . Fourth radial vein; R_3 , Radial sector; SC, Subcosta; $SC + R_1$, Stalk of Sc and R_2 : SL. Sacculus: TG. Tegumen: TRA: Transtilla: UN Uncus Sc and R₁; SL, Sacculus; TG, Tegumen; TRA; Transtilla; UN, Uncus; VIN, Vinculum; VLV, Valva.

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